## THE LAND OF THE SIOUX.

The Stanley Expedition Preparing to March.

Composition of the Military Venture Into the Territories.

BAYONETS AIDING PICK AND SHOVEL.

The Northern Pacific Surveying Party and Its Escort.

STANLEY AND CUSTER IN COMMAND.

Lieutenant Colonel Fred. Grant Takes His Place in the Column.

"A PROLONGED PICNIC."

Expectations and Anticipations of the Herald Correspondent.

FORT RICE Dakota, June 8, 1873. Here I am, in the land of the Dakotas, and would be a perfect stranger but for the fact that the HERALD's name introduces me everywhere and insures me so cordial a welcome that I feel entirely at home. Leaving Duluth, that city of magnificent promises, with no date of realization fixed, I rolled along the line of the Northern Pacific in a flat cara gondola, as cars of the kind used to be called on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the old war days. As the road is transporting freight only no provision is made for passengers, and he who sets out with the expectation of finding on this line anything in the shape of rolling stock approaching, in point of appearance or comfort, one of the Pullman palaces, will make a grievous mistake. The terminus of the road is Edmuntown, a small place, which would have no existence but for the railroad. It to on the Missouri River, nearly opposite the military post known as Fort Abraham Lincoln, now garrisoned by four companies of infantry. I moved down the river a short distance to PORT RICE.

which is to be the starting point of the Stanley expedition, the most considerable as well as the most important military enterprise undertaken by the United States since Johnston marched battalions Utahward and stirred up the polygamous dominions of the party by the name of Young. Here is heard the busy note of preparation mentioned by the crooked-back Richard on the night before the fatal battle of Bosworth Field. There is bustle everywhere. The scene is such as was of daily occurrence during the days of the rebellion. Mules are kicking in their harness and braying with all the might peculiar to their breed; flags are flying gayly in the breeze. Ever and anon are heard e ear-piercing fife and the spirit-stirring drum; now a mounted stail officer dashes by as if the weight of empire were in his saddle. Upon the green back ground of field and forest gleam the white tents of the soldiers, who lounge the livelong day waiting for orders that will project them column across a partially unknown continent.

On the night of my arrival I imagined that my mose caught the delicate aroma of war paint, that there rang in my ears the warwhoop from afar, that before my eyes there glistened in the setting sun the brandished tomahawk of an enraged Sioux; but I slept well and in the morning learned that these were vain imaginings, for the Indian here is semi-harmless; but of that anon.

The readers of the HERALD, which has had the enterprise to send one of its numerous correspon dents thus far afield, and is, so far as I have yet tearned, the only Eastern paper which has had the journalistic prescience to value this expedition at its full worth, will be interested in a narration of the reasons leading to the formation of the expedition; its composition, commanders. TO AID THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

to stretch its iron arm irom the banks of the Missouri to the far-off settlements of Montana. The road is happy in a land grant, but unfortunate in the money market. The wild Sioux roam over acres, which are, therefore, not acceptable in the money capitals of Europe and America as security for current coin of the realm. The sale of bonds has been slow, and the enterprise has dragged. It has many obstacles to fight besides the presence on its property of our unruly red brethren.

Boreas, a gentleman of a very intrusive turn of mind, has issued his injunction against the progress of the projected enterprise, and has served his writ, which can be dissolved only as snow is dissolved. Then there has never been much faith in the project. Duluth believes in it; St. Paul would take stock

dissolved. Then there has never been much faith in the project.

Duath believes in it; St. Paul would take stock if the payment of assessments were not expected, but the wiseacres the land over have shook their heads and given it the cold shoulder. It is supposed that the road has very little capital, but it is certain that it has sufficient money to carry on its surveys, and means to do it.

THE SIOUX AND THEIR WAYS,

Months ago application was made to General Sheridan to send out such a military escort as would effectually protect the engineering party from the possible orays of indians, whose friendship was a matter of extreme doubt. Through the country into which the locomotive is to be driven the sloux roam, professed but perfidious friends They are a streng and warlike nation, with many moted warriors, sage enties and profile squaws. They are divided into Brules, Yanktons, Ponkas, Sautees, &c., but as an illinoisan or a New Yorker is an American, so is a baule or a Ponka a Sioux. The crows, a tolerably brave race of red men, are perched away up in the northwest corner of Montana, and claim to be friends of the white han, not winskanding that they will steal his horse or lift his scalp if occasion presents. These white friend and brother may certainly pardon, if only for the grim humor of the thing, in the northwest the indians are at peace with civilization, represented by the arriness and adventurous nepnews of Uncle Sain; but a surveying party would not trust themselves within reach of a tomahawk unless the red devil who owned it were covered by a Henry rine in the hands of a professional marksman. In accordance with

Henry rife in the hands of a professional marksman. In accordance with

THE GENERAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT,
Sheridan decided to accord protection to the
employes of the railroad. From his headquarters
in chicago he instructed General Terry, commanding the Department of the Dakota, with headquarters at St. Faul, to prepare for an extensive
expedition for the purposes indicated. General
Sheridan then detached General George A. Forsythe, of his personal staff to make an exploration
of the Yellowstone, with the object of ascertaining
its availability as a highway for the transportation
of supplies.

rises in the Wyoming Mountains and flows in a southwesterly direction through a large portion of Mountaina Territory. From the mouth of the Yellowstone to its junction with Powder River is 235 miles. The Stream is navigable nearly all the way, the The stream is navigable nearly all the way, the only obstruction being two large rocks about thirty feet apart, which block the channel at Key West Fails, the last of a series of rapids within three feet of the Powder River. The boat in which General Forsythe made his trip was 300 feet in length, of proportionate width and drew twenty-six inches of water. The depth of the river varies from four and a half feet to eight feet. The General was of opinion that the expenditure of a small amount of money would render the channel entirely safe for vessels with a small draught. During the voyage, which lasted ten days—seven in ascending—no indians were seen. The land along the stream is bludy, and resembles the Missouri above Fort Bulord. But the greater part of the territory, so far as seen by the General, is timbered with cottonwood and is available for cultivation. The Yellowstone is not so muddy as the missouri; its banks are gravely and the soft soil is not carried down the stream.

lissour; its banks are gravelly and the soft soil is of carried down the stream. Having found that it was practicable to establish post at the mouth of Powder River, General Porther returned and reported to General Sheridan, Meantime General Terry was at work. As early a April 13 he issued an order in which he made nown that an important expedition would be oranized for the protection of engineering parties (the Northern Pacific Railroad in making surveys or the location of the line of that road between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. The

result or his plans is seen at Fort Rice to-day, where nearly three thousand men are assembled with the view of moving in the expedition.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY is as follows:—
Ten companies of the Seventh cavalry, under General Custer.
Ten companies of infantry—four of the Eighth regiment and six of the Ninth regiment—under Lieutenant Colonel L. P. Bradiey, Ninth infantry.
Five companies of the Twenty-second inlantry, under command of the Senior Captain—three drawn from Fort Randail and two from Fort Sully.
Four companies of the Seventeenth infantry—two from Fort Race, one from Fort Lincoln and one from Camp Hancock—under Major R. E. A. Crofton, Seventeenth infantry.
Seventy-five Indian scouts, some of whom accompanied last year's Yellowstone expedition.
A detachment of infantry, acting as artillery, sufficient to man two Rodman rified guns. These men are selected from the Soventeenth and Twenty-second infantry.

The expedition will leave Fort Rice supplied with sixty days' subsistence and forage. Subsequent arrangements will be made for the further supply of the command, either from a depot to be estaolished on the Yellowstone or from Fort Buford. Certain of the small parts of the subsistence ration will be omitted. Fresh beef, on the hoof, will be provided for five of every seven days the expedition will be absent, estimating the whole time at four months and a half. The forage ration will be reduced to five pounds of oats per day for each animal.

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THE TRAIN OF WAGONS.

A train of 156 mule wagous has been provided by the Quartermaster General of the Army, while the Department, from its various posts, supplies a large number additional.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MARCH.

The detachment of Indian scouts detailed from Fort Totten for service on the expedition will meet the train on its arrival at Fort Wadsworth, and will escort it to Fort Rice. The commanding officer will employ seven guides and interpreters. For the use of the siek of the command not less than five ambulances will be taken. The following is the prescribed allowance of clothing for the enlisted men of the infantry bortion of the expedition, to be carried in the knapsack. One overcoat, one b.auket, two shirts, two pairs drawers, five pairs of socks, two pairs of shoes and one poneho (India rubber blanket). In addition, one pair of shoes per man will be carried in bulk in the wagons. For the cavairy part of the command a corresponding allowance will be taken in the saddle bags. Owing to the limited amount of transportation the baggage of all commissioned officers will be reduced to the least amount proper for such an expedition. The ammunition allowance is fixed at 200 rounds per man of the cavairy and infantry, forty rounds to be carried habitually in the cartridge boxes. Six portable forges will be taken, and the requisite shoeing tools and coal. Thirty-five hundred horse and an ample supply of mule shoes and nalls will be transported in the wagon train. The command of this important expedition devolves upon BREVET MAJOR GENERAL STANLEY, Colonel of the Twenty-second liminatry, a skilled and gallant officer, who made a brilliant record in the war of the rebellion. He was appointed from Onio to West Powas a gaysyn officer. During the

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the war of the rebellion. He was appointed from
Ohio to West Point and graduated in 1852. Previous
to the war he was a cavairy officer. During the
rebellion he served in the West and distinguished
himself at the second battle of Franklin, where he
commanded an army corps. He has been on the
firm of the many years and is thoroughly
acquainted with all the varying characteristics of
the noble and the ignoble red man. The General
has a wife and several children at Fort Sully, who
will look eagerly for his return with an unsuitied
record. I caught a glimpse of the galiant tellow as
he rode by my canvas-covered lodgings this morning. He is younger than he looks, for his face is
weather beaten and his hair grizzly. He has the
bearing of a fine soldler, and, without doubt, will
conduct the expedition successfully.

CUSTER AND HIS CAVALRY.

The cavalry is under command of General Custer,
one of the best indian fighters on the Plains. His
yellow locks will stream back towards the Orient
as he galiops at the head of his splendid column in
the direction of the setting sun. Custer is only
Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh cavalry, the
Colonel of which, Sturges, does not accompany the
expedition, but remains at St. Paul, regimental
headquarters. I hear that it was desired that
Stanley should command the expedition, a choice
which would be deleated were Sturges to take the
field, since he is the sentor officer. I cannot say
whether this is a fact or surnise.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL PREID GRANT

will accompany the expedition, and, I hear, has
already arrived, but I have not seen him. It is
understood that the young warrior, being desirous
of winning laurels in the field, was permitted by
General Sheridan to come into the Sioux country
and take his chances of fleshing his madden sword
in the brain of some chieffain of that renowned
not be of the will have no

making considerable reputation as a cavalry officer of dash and learlessness. Now in a civil capacity he is receiving the protection of the military arm of the government he sought to overthrow. I have not yet made his acquaintance, though several of our officers wish me to meet him, asseverating that he is a very worthy gentleman.

THE SCIENTISTS

are here in abundance, the government having made provision for them. The number includes a geologist, a botanist, an astronomer, a photographer and various other ers and 1sts, but I am compelled to close this letter without having secured their names. They expect to revei in meadows green and pastures new.

THE ONWARD MARCH

THE ONWARD MARCH
will commence about the 15th of June, and before whi commence about the 15th of dune, and before this letter is in type the most important expedition which has started under the military auspices of the United States since the rebellion was crushed will have been put in motion. It will not return before the 15th of October, possibly not before the will have been put in motion. It will not return before the 15th of October, possibly not before the 1st of November. That the march will not be obstructed by Indians is warranted by the formidable character of the column; that there will be no meteorological impediments is certain from the mildness of the season; that there will be no lack

meteorological impediments is certain from the mildness of the season; that there will be no lack of stores is guaranteed by the establishment of a base of supplies on the Yellowstone, and that it will be a pleasant expedition, in which a metropolitan bear might delight to take part, is certified by the presence of Lieutenant Colonel Fred Grant.

The column will head for the Yellowstone at its junction with Powder River. It will then move towards the settlements in Northwestern Montana. The engineer in charge of the surveying party will ascertain whether it would be better to run the line along the south bank of the \*ellowstone or strike directly across to the Muscleshell, a long, but unnavigable stream, next in importance to the Yellowstone, and, if my geography is not at fault, a tributary of that stream. I hear that General Shertdan, who is a competent engineer and has some knowledge of the country, thinks that the most desirable route for the road will be on the south bank of the Yellowstone.

The BISTANCE TO BE OVERCOME is some five hundred miles in a straight line, or probably seven hundred miles before the western terminus of the expedition will be reached. This, of course, will be doubled by the return. The men and officers of the command will enter upon their long march in excellent spirits.

#### FLEETWOOD PARK

Third Day of the Spring Trotting Meeting-The Events and the Entries.

This is the third day of the Spring trotting meeting at Fleetwood Park, and, should the weather prove pleasant, the attendance will be very large. as the events on the card must prove extremely interesting. The first of these is for a purse of \$1,000 for horses that never beat 2:34. Entered or this are Mike Carroll's chestnut mare Highland Maid James Dugrey's brown mare Lida Picton

Maid, James Dugrey's brown mare Lida Picton, John C. Suydam's brown mare Constance, Aiden Goldsmith's bay stallion Abdallan, Alexander Patterson's brown mare Brown Kitty, Pierce Havden's brown mare Lady Anna, Daniel Pfifer's brown geiding Barney Keily and M. Roden's bay horse Winslow.

The second event is for a purse of \$1,500, for horses that never beat 2:25. In this are James Irving's black stallion Charles E. Loew (formerly Pattene Chief), Benramin Mace's bay mare Cara G., Otis Bart's bay gelding Confidence, George N. Ferguson's white gelding Confidence, George N. Ferguson's white gelding Confidence, and John L. Doty's sorrel mare Nonesuch.

Pools were sold on these events Saturday evening at the rooms of Mr. Chamberlin, 1,146 Broadway, with the following result:—In the 2:34 purse, Lida Picton was the favorite over the field at two to one; with Lida left out, constance had the call of about twenty-five dollars to twenty dollars over the field. In the 2:25 purse, Crown Prince was first choice, Clara G. second, Nonesuch third, and the others in the field.

The above events will be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and to be governed by the rules of the National Association. In case of postpone-

in five, in harness, and to be governed by the rules of the National Association. In case of postpone-ment of either race it shall be the next good day ment of either face it shall be the next good day and track. Any oriver substituted for another will be paid \$50 for such service. When eight or more horses start in a race the distance will be 150 yards. The first event will be called at three o'clock. Horse cars will leave Hariem bridge every ten minutes for Fleetwood, and trains on the Har-lem road will leave the Forty-second street depot at twenty minutes to twelve A. M., one o'clock and half-past two P. M.

#### THE WINNEBAGOES.

A Big Council With the Bankrupt Braves of Wisconsin.

Governor Washburn Talking a Tribe Away to the Indian Territory-Indian Objections to Fresh Fields and Pastures New-A Pitiful Tale to a Herald Correspondent

Madison, Wis., June 14, 1873. Whatever concerns the aborigines, now fast disappearing from the face of this continent, is of paramount interest, for the red man, by his stubbornness and treachery, is bringing upon the remnants of his race the eves of the civilized world. The Indian and his scalping ground are attracting unusual attention. The Modoc campaign has stirred the whole country. The history of the bloody doings of this treacherous tribe has been given to the readers of the HERALD with unparalleled minuteness and fidelity. The nation will watch with extraordinary interest the progress of Stanley's column across Dakota, now the land of the bloody Sioux, and will be fully informed of its movements for a few weeks since. I shook hands with an enterprising Herald brother moving to join the column. The story of Crook and the Apaches is well known, while Mackenzie's raid after the kicking Kickapoos is still a topic of conversation. Three days since, pursuant to instructions from the HERALD office, I armed myself with a Faber No. 2 and set out for Sparta to attend the

which was held six miles east of that place. His Excellency Governor Washburn, the big white chief of Wisconsin, was in attendance to urge upon the Winnebagoes the necessity of their immediate departure to their reservation in the Indian Territory. Some lour or five hundred Indians had assembled to assist in the big council, and with their tawdry skin and motiey garments made a picture which was full of interest. Individually they were interesting only because of their grotesqueness, but grouped in solemn council they presented a scene which, to eyes accustomed to view civilization as seen in cities, was queer, but picturesque. Governor Washburn opened the council and as his remarks tell the object of the gathering and something of the history of the Winnebagoes I reproduce them.

"I need not tell you," the Governor said, "that the Great Father has apppointed Captain Hunt to attend to your removal to the Indian Territory. I want to tell you now why the President and the people want

removal to the Indian Territory, I want to tell you now why the President and the people want you to remove. It is now thirty-five years since you sold your lands to the United States. The government then paid you a large sum and now owes you a million dollars annuity fund, amounting yearly to \$55,000, to those members of the tribe living on the reservation in Nebraska. You get no part of this money. When you sold the territory you agreed to leave the State in eight months. The writes have been kind and indulgent to you. Now so many whites have settled on the land it is Not agreeable to have you removal; it will be better for you to go, for your new home will be, as we wish it to be, sale and pleasant. At government expense you were permitted to send a delegation of your own choosing to examine your new homes. If they have told you that it was not a beautiful and lertile country, they have lied to you. It is an excellent country, admirably adapted for an Indian settlement. It is now the policy of the government to have all the Indian tribes, not on reservations, settled in this territory. We appreciate your feelings when called upon to leave your old home in Wisconsin.

THE CHEROKESS WERE RELUCTANT, but were forced to go to their new country. The Sacs and Foxes were also unwilling to depart; but now that they are settled in their new homes they are pleased and satisfied with them. The Indian Territory is larger than Wisconsin, and but a small part is occupied by any tribe. If the portion you saw does not suit you, there is still a large region for you to select from. The Creek Indians are anxious to have you join them. We will not urge you to go in the hot weather. Some of you, I kear, say that you will not go at all unless you choose. If you have any such idea you must correct it, for you will be required to leave the State this Fall. The government has appropriated a sufficient amount of money for your removal and maintenance. When be required to leave the State this ran. The government has appropriated a sufficient amount of money for your removal and maintenance. When upon the reservation you will get your portion of the annuity. It is my duty to tell you—and you must not misunderstand me—that you must move this Fail. It will be much better for all parties conthis Fail. It will be much better for all parties concerned that you go quietly. Your ponies and all your property will go with you. Some of you say that you can avoid going by buying land here; but this is a mistake, for you are the wards of the government, and cannot hold lands without its consent." Then arose

BLACK HAWK,

one of the last of the Winnebagoes. There was insolence in his eye, though suavity graced his speech. He informed Governor Washburn that he was not a father, simply a man and brother. He

speech. He informed dovernor washoff that he was not a father, simply a man and brother. He spoke of the visits of the chiefs to Washington many years ago, and said that the Great Father had declared that the Indians were his children, and that soldiers would not be sent among them and that they need not leave the State. Here his oration reached an unlooked-for peroration, and his voice was no further lifted in the council, for Governor Washburn admonished him that he was talking nonsense.

Governor Washburn admonished him that he was talking nonsense.

THE GENERAL CHIEF WINNESHEIK, sage in council, rose to offer his protest against removal. He is an earnest, eloquent old man. He spoke something as ioliows:—'The God who made us all has cleared the skies to-day, and we will talk kindly, shaking hands as brothers should. I went to Washington last Winter about this removal. The Great Father said the whites were getting tired of you, but i claim you as my orphan children. We have been moved before. When we move a short distance many of our children die; if they go a long distance i fear all will die. If we go to this new land other Indians will come to us and kill us—we would die irom the heat. There are few ou us left, and if you take us there it will be the end of us. We will try and do what our Great Father wishes us to do. We will try and live like civilized people."

CAPTAIN HUNT

civilized people."

CAPTAIN HUNT
taiked to the unhappy red men, admonishing them not to hearken to bad counsels. It any one should counsel them to resist removal he went arrest him. Rations would be furnished to such as could not pick berries or work, and the sick would be provided for. It was Governor Washburn's pro-posal that they select Winnesheik and another of their tribe to look at their reservation, and, if they wished, visit Washington. The chiefs asked for ten days in which to make a selection, and the council broke up for the purpose of assisting as actors or spectators in a scene unusual within the borders of one of the United States.

spectators in a scene diusual within the borders of one of the United States, though common enough in its Territories.

was on the programme. A drum was pounded in dreary discordance with howlings of the human voice, while bedeviiled braves, flourishing tomahawks and swords, moved in queer contortions about a limited circle. It was pitiable to witness the crimping complacency with which the sturdy cringing complacency with which the sturdy men passed round the hat for contributions, but it was creditable to their honesty that they divided the earnings of their odd performance

divided the earnings of their odd performance with perfect impartiality.

THE BERALD CORRESPONDENT learned from Winneshelk that the Winnebagoes were loath to leave, not so much because they would quit Wisconsin, which has so long been their home, and not at all because they thought the Indian Territory an uninviting piace, but because they feared that some hostile tribe would make war upon them. The spirit has departed from the Winnebagoes; there is no longer about them the odor of war paint; they have no young men who would go giadly upon the warpath. They are bankrupt braves, waiting for the slow but sure extermination to which their race is doomed.

The Governor returned to Madison satisfied that the desired removal will be made.

# RAILROAD DEADHEADISM

Agreement of Railroad Managers to Issue No More Free Passes. CHICAGO, Ill., June 21, 1873.

The following managers of railroads running Northwest and South from Chicago have signed an agreement to issue no more passes except to their own employés and their families travelling on their own roads. Passes now outstanding will continue in force until their expiration, December 31, and will not be renewed. The agreement does not expursuance of written contracts previously made:— The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, the Chicago and Iowa Railroad, the Chicago, Miwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific trial Railroad. The agreement has not been entered into by any of the mastern roads, nor, as will be seen, by a number of the Ellinois roads, and many prominent railroad men predict the ultimate failure of the movement.

#### KILLED BY THE CARS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1873. An unknown man, apparently aged forty, was run over and killed to-night by a train of cars on the Norristown Railroad Bear Flat Rock.

### THE MODOCS.

An Account of the Massacre of the Indian Captives.

Disgraceful Conduct and Disorganization of the Troops-Unwelcome But Fearless Criticisms on the Conduct of the Campaign.

BOYLE'S CAMP. June 9, 1873.

I am physically unfit to write much of a letter, but will endeavor to give you a resume of what has passed since my last letter. First, I will give you an item substantiating my account as to who really captured Captain Jack, the Modoc chief. I telegraphed that he was captured by Warm Spring George's detachment of Warm Springs, under of with Colonel Perry's command. Owing to a morbid jealousy some of the military rather doubt the assertion, or affect to, claiming that Major Trimble took him. While I am willing to give the Major all the credit he deserves, I will not permit him or any one but the real captors to have the credit of this capture. Car-pi-o-lu and We-na-shet, two Indians of Warm Spring George's division, Captain of McKay's command, captured the redoubtable chief, and to them he surrendered. They then reported the capture to Major Trimble and turned over their prisoner. He had no gun when he first surrendered, all accounts to the contrary notwithstanding. He might have taken his gun when going to Major Trimble, as he was permitted time to change his clothes. In proof of this I give my authority, Charles Putnam, grandson of Jesse Applegate, who was with the two Warm Springs, and the only white man with them when the capture was made, and I think his veracity is beyond question. It amuses a civilian to see the jealousy manifested by some of the officers regarding the distribution of the little honor won in this farcical campaign, though all profess to not care a rush as to what the papers say of them. A COLD-BLOODED MASSACRE

was perpetrated on Saturday evening, the 7th, by some of the Oregon volunteers, as is supposed in which four Modoc males (prisoners) were killed and one squaw wounded. It happened in this way:-Captain Fairchild and J. C. Burgess had been sent out by General Davis to get some stragglers who were on Shovel Creek, a tributary of Bogos Creek. They had secured four bucks, with their families, brought them to Fairchild's ranch, from whence they started with a wagon for this camp to turn over their prisoners to the military. "Uncle Jimmy," brother to Captain Fairchild, drove the team of four mules. The others, mounted, rode on ahead with Shack Nasty Jim and Bogus Charley, who went with them after the Modocs, and came into camp safe. "Uncle Jimmy," with his prisoners, had reached a point about eight miles from camp, when two men rode around a bluff, gained his front, and sitting by the road side waited his approach came up one put his gun to his head, halted him, while the other cut the mules loose from the wagon. Then they commenced an indiscriminate massacre of the unarmed Indians in the wagon in which the party of males were murdered No doubt the cowardly wretches would have butchered the women and children had not a de\_ tachment of ten soldiers under Sergeant Murphy hove in sight, when the miscreants fled.

There is no doubt but what the party-there were three or four more seen-intended to catch Captain Fairchild, with the two Modocs, Bogus Charley and Shacknasty Jim, and murder the whole party. They would rather kill Fairchild than Captain Jack, but if he and Burgess had been with the prisoners the cowardly ruffians would not have dared to attack them. This is on a stripe of all the cowardly acts which have heretofore provoked Indian wars. Cowardly, brutal acts have marked the frontier history and Oregon has her full share of these stains on a people's honor. We boil with indignation because these Modocs slew settlers, after having been attacked by them, and because they slew General Canby; but I question if either case equals in atrocity and cold-blooded cowardice the massacre of these defenceless prisoners, two of whom were old, feeble men, and wounded, and neither of the band had been implicated in anything beyond fightband had been implicated in anything beyond lighting. Two of the party, had fought in the lava
beds and two had never been with Captain
Jack at all. This is a glorious record for the Oregon volunteers, and may God give them joy of it.
But if this band, or the ruffianly portion of it, is not
disbanded it will provoke a general war along the
border. There is iar more danger in their disturbing existing peace than that the Indians will
repel. And peaceful citizens had better take their
chances with hostile Indians than with suca allies.
Of such a spirit was the

Of such a spirit was the

ATTEMIT OF MES. BADDY TO KILL HOOKER JIM.

Though she has suffered much, and is in a measure excusable for her passionate act, the principle is about the same and not to be commended. Her husband and the husband of his daughter wer among those slain on the lake shore after the attack by Oregon citizens on the Modoc camp at Lost liver. These ladies were here to give evidence and identify the murderers. Hooker Jim and Shack Nasty Jim were sent to the tent where the ladies were by General Davis, that they might be identified. The women recognized Hooker Jim at once and accused him of the murder. The elder went to her valise for a pistol. A gentleman informed General Davis of his suspicions, and the General entered the tent just in time to wrest the pistol from her hand. She had another, which was taken from her also. Her daughter had a pistol and aknife; in tact, they have had arms enough with which to stock a small arsenal. I am not sorry that their amiable intentions were frustrated; for had they killed Hooker Jim it would have placed General Davis in a bad position. I doubt not he deserves death at the hangman's hand, but murder by any one while a prisoner of war is to be reprocated; and, besides, we want no more murders committed by the whites. If Indians are to be hung for murdering whites we call on General Davis to hunt down the whites murderers of Indian prisoners and hang them also. The rule has been too long in Oregon that taw is for the Indian alone; the whites are not bound to respect it where an Indian is concerned. I refer only to these border men, who have nothing at stake, everything to gain and nothing to lose in the event of a continuance of the war or the outbreak of other tribes. But I am glad to know that the citizens, the respectable portion of them, chooken murders so may all also have been some pall'ation for it. Bot such was not the case. Evidence now gathered points to the facts to be as now suspicioned. We are having

A COURT MARTIAL here to-days for the trial o

expected to chronicle

through to the North, but cannot, for I learn it will
not take place, orders to that effect having reached
here to-day. It was the intention of General Davis
to take all but the light artillery, who
would be left here to guard the prisoners
and make a tour of the Indian agencies, via
Warner, Harney, Nez Percés and Walls Walla

country. It was, certainly, a very desirable move, and would have had a very benedicial effect on the disaffected tribes in showing them the resources of the nation; but it seems this is not to be. Again we expected to see just ALITILE WHOLESOME HANGING.

Of the murderers of General Canby and the settlers on the lake shore it was understood that they were to swing on the 6th, but an order was received which put the matter by for a while. I learn that an order was received to-day by General Davis permitting him to settle the matter right here. We have every confidence in his wisdom, and doubt not that he will settle it satisfactorily to all. These murderers must be hung. Nothing less will satisfy the demands of justice—nothing else will satisfy the people. No pulling, mawkish sentiment of pity for the "poor Indian" must intervene and defeat the ends of justice. The refractory tribes must be taught a lesson, and a severe one. They must know that treachery cannot be overlooked, that brutal murders will be surely punished by the death of the murderers. One such lesson will be worth to them more than the extermination of a tribe by actual fighting. An Indian does not fear death by the bullet or knife, but he fears death by the rope, for it rules them out of the happy hunting grounds of the Spirit Land. Another little episode occurred. A CAPTURE OF MODOCS BY THE FITTS, which occurred three days since. Chief Chip, of the Spirit Land. Another little episode occurred. A CAPTURE OF MODOCS BY THE FITTS, which occurred three days since. Chief Chip, of the Spirit Land. Another little episode occurred in, when they were disarmed. Messrs, Hays and Hess were notified and came and took them in charge. After this some eight citizens gathered and wanted to kill them, but were prevented by Hays and Hess and Chief Chip, his half brother, Captain John; Tom Dickson another brother, Captain John; Tom Dickson

#### YACHTING.

The Programme of the Fifteenth Annual Regatta of the Jersey City Yacht

Yacht Club will be sailed to-day over a course starting from a stakeboat anchored off the Idle Hour, at Greenville, N. J. The Jersey City Yacht Club is one of the most flourishing organizations among the smaller clubs, and now boasts of a large fleet of sloop yachts. The Regatta Committee (Messrs, William Clark, C. S. Gardner and Thomas Manning) have made the following arrangements

The course for first and second class sloops to be from westward of stakeboat, off Idle Hour, at Greenville, to and around Southwest Spit buoy (8%), rounding it from westward to southward thence back to stakeboat, passing it to westward. No race unless the winning boat makes the distance within nine hours. The third and fourth classes will sail from same starting point, to and around buoy off Robbins' Reef, passing it southward and eastward, thence to and around buoy off Sand Island, passing it to eastward and north-ward, back to staleboat, passing it to westward. This course to be sailed twice, and no race unless the winning boat makes the distance within six The start is to be a flying one, and the yachts are

The start is to be a flying one, and the yachts are to be in position to start at ten A. M. The first gun will be the signal to prepare to start, second gun for first and second classes to start and the third gun tor third and fourth classes to start. Gun to be fired from dock off the Idle Hour. Not more than ten minutes allowed between the starting of the first and the last boat in each class. The judges of the regatta are Messrs. Stephen Quaite, John Ward and J. B. Haight.

Owners of boats must give every facility, before and after the regatta, for inspection of the movable ballast by the judges.

The following yachts have entered to compete:—

The following yachts have entered to compe
FIRST CLASS SLOOPS-CABIN BOATS.
Name. Owner,
Emma HiltonCommodore J. Hilton.
Mary8. P. Hill.
J. S. Gage Frank Higham.
Dolly Varden H. Cohen.
SECOND CLASS SLOOPS-OPEN BOATS.
Knight Templar
Magic
Confidence
PsycheP. Miller.
THIRD CLASS SLOOPS,
Irene
Lucie
rea Mew
Comet
POURTH CLASS.
Henry Jahne A. B. Reynolds.
Commodore D. Berrian.
Zephyr
Nellie A. Brainard.
Sea Birdt A. B. Reynolds.
LottieA. Clerk.
Alert R. B. Seymour.
HenriettaJ. Weils.
MillieWilliam Olding.

Trains leave the foot of Liberty street, New York for Greenville at 9:30 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 11:45 A. M., returning about every thirty minutes

#### REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

and Suburbs-Activity in Long Island Property.

Only a very few sales of city property are anounced to take place this week at the Exchange, which fact fully bears out our predictions.

On Thursday, the 26th inst., Mr. James M. Miller advertises to sell, by order of the executor, a two story and attic brick house, 26 Market street, lot 22.3x86.6, and on Saturday, the 28th inst., Mr. Richard V. Harnett sells, by order of Philo T. Ruggles, referee, two buildings corner of Irvino place and Sixteenth street, lot 43x80. But suburban sales are as plenty as gallinippers in Virginia.

To-day Mr. Jere, Johnson, Jr., sells 300 lots at New Brighton, on the north shore of Staten Island. On Tuesday the great continuation sale of 500 lots at Great Neck, L. L., takes place, under the direction of Mr. James Blackwell. The former auction at this place was a great success, nearly 800 lots being disposed of at good prices. On Wednesday, the 25th inst., Mr. Johnson holds a sale of 300 lots at Hyde Park, L. I., adjoining A. T. Stewart's Garden City. On the same day, assisted by Mr. James M. Gibson, from Jersey City, the continuation sale of the Marion property is advertised to take place, of which the following are the particulars:—

By JERE, JOHNSON, JR., AND JAMES M. GIRSON. (Partition sale, by order of the Marion Building Associa 6 lots on West Side av., from corner of Fox place, each 6 lots on West She av., troll Certer of Fex Parc, Cach 20x55.
2 lots on Fox place and I on Giles av., each 20x100.
7 lots on West Side av., between Pavonia av. and Fox place, each 30x100.
2 lots on Fox place, 35,3 ft. s. of Giles av., each 20x100.
1 lot on corner Giles av. and Fox place, 18,9x100.
3 lots on Pavonia av., between West Side and Giles avs., each 20x100.
34 lots on Marion place, Giles and West Side avs., each

35 loss on Marion place, ones and west Side avs., each 20x100.
20 lots on Giles and Wales avs., each 20x100.
16 lots and 1 cottage on Wales and Wright avs., each 20x100.
49 lots and 2 cottages on Wright and Wallis avs., each 20x100.

lots on Wallis and Dale avs. and Broadway, each 20x100. 25 lots on Broadway, Dale and Mead avv., each 20x100. 30 lots on Broadway, Mead and Freeman avs., each 20x100. 30 lots on Broadway, Freeman and Wilmot avs., each 565 lots on Broadway, Harvey, Stockton, Butler, Hack-ensack and Rockaway avs. and Frankfort st. 202100. St. James Hotel, 5 st. brick building, fully furnished; lot 200x200.

of 200x200.

Friday, June 27,
BY A. D. Milleles, JR., and BRO.
(By order of A. Q. Keashy and E. A. S. Man,
600 lots in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., regula Betts, Burnett & Co. advertise to sell on Wednes-lay, the 25th inst., "Washington's" Headquarters and surrounding property, at Morristown, N. J.

and surrounding property, at Morristown, N. J.

From Long Island we hear accounts of unusual activity in real estate, which continues to increase, and goes to show that the tide of immigration is pushing quite as rapidly in this direction as into Westchester and New Jersey. To get out of the city, but as closely contiguous thereto as possible, or, in other words, to do business here and nave comfortable homes in the country of easy access, is becoming each day the "ruling passion strong" of vast numbers of our city population. This class of people are looking about in every direction. Many have a prejudice against auction sales and will only be content with the most quiet and select localities. A number of sales to this class of purchasers have recently been made at Bayside, from the estate of ex-Mayor Lawrence. Property there brings very fair prices, and has now become greatly enhanced in value. This estate is kept up well, Messrs. Stratton & Storms, who own the land, having laid out the grounds nicely. In addition to a well regulated boulevard and two other avenues, there is a park of seven acres in the centre of this a weil regulated boulevard and two other avenues, there is a park of seven acres in the centre of this property. Upwards of sixteen hundred lots have been sold this season in this vicinity, being por-tions of the ex-Mayor Mickle and Titus estates. The country all about here is rapidly being built up and improving.

THE WESTERN TURF.

Preparations for a Summer Meeting at Dexter Park, Chicago.

The Premiums, Entries and Other Particulars.

Other Sporting Matters in the Garden City.

CHICAGO, June 18, 1873. The turf record of Chicago is not as brilliant as it should be. We have—when great attractions

have been offered, and the stars of the trotting world have competed—had successful meetings,

but, as a general rule, our races have been failures, and the turf affairs of Chicago have been looked upon as hippodrome performances, unthem in other cities, even west of the sea-board. The murder of poor McKeever, and the mysterious circumstances that surrounded it, were a deathblow to the turf interests of this section, and, though subsequent events never entirely recovered from the shock. Dexter Park, one of the finest courses in the country—acknowledged as such by all the prominent turfmen who have visited it—was the successor of the old Chicago Driving Park, the site of which is now covered with aristocratic residences. It has been a failure from the first. Although we have a population passionately fond of field sports, no rallying cry could create the slightest enthusiasm, so long as we were clouded by that incubus that had hovered over the old track, and that, whether justly or otherwise, was and that, whether justly or otherwise, was transferred to the new. Feeling that they labored under a train of circumstances that invoived suspicion and ruin, the old management finally abandoned the field and transferred the grounds and faxtures to a new organization, composed of gentlemen of the most sterling integrity, who command the respect and confidence of the entire community. The meeting last Fall under the auspices of the new directors was an unanticipated success. The attendance for the four days was very large; the races were conducted with transparent honesty, and all who participated—horsemen as well as spectators—were entirely satisfied.

Encouraged by the result of that meeting and

satisfied.

Encouraged by the result of that meeting and firm in the belief that creditable conduct can yet redeem Chicago from the disgrace into which she has fallen, the managers of Dexter Park have arranged for a meeting during the first

ranged for a meeting during the first
FOUR DAYS IN JULY
that will eclipse any Western sporting event for
years. Premiums aggregating \$40,000 are offered,
and already the entries include many of the noted
trotting, running and pacing heroes and heroines
of the turf. The races in the forenoon will (except
on the fourth day, when a purse of \$2,000 will be
awarded horses never having beaten 2:50) be confined to trotting and running for purses ranging
from \$300 to \$500. All the great events will take
place in the afternoon. place in the afternoon.
On Tuesday, July 1, the afternoon's sport will

from \$300 to \$500. All the great events will take place in the afternoon.

On Tuesday, July 1, the afternoon's sport will commence with

A TROT FOR A PREMIUM OF \$2,000
for horses never having beaten 2:40—\$1,000 to the first, and \$500, \$300 and \$200 to the next three. This will be followed by a trot for a premium of \$4,000 for horses with a record not exceeding 2:25—\$2,000 to the first, \$1,000, \$600 and \$400 to the others. The day's performances will conclude with a running race for a premium of \$600, mile heats, free to all.

Fremiums of \$2,000 and \$3,000 for trotting, and \$1,500 for running (two mile heats, for all ages), will constitute the programme for the second day.

The first race on the third day will be a trotting match for \$3,000, for 2:27 horses. The magnificent purse of \$8,000 will then be awarded to horses that have never beaten 2:21—\$4,000 to first, \$2,000 to second \$1,200 to third and \$800 to fourth. This is looked upon as one of the most important contests of the meeting; but it is questioned whether the managers would not have shown greater wisdom by making the race free to all. A running match, mile heats, for \$1,000, will complete the pleasures and triumphs of the day.

On the fourth and LAST DAY

of the meeting the first alternoon race will be for 2:30 horses, for premiums footing up \$3,000. The free-to-all trot, for premiums of \$3,500, will then take place—\$2,000 to first, \$900 to second and \$500 to third. It is expected that the fastest horses in the country will compete for these purses. A grand running race for \$3,000, three mile heats—\$1,800 to first, \$900 to second and \$300 to third—will close the season. The running will be under the rules of the American Jockey Club.

Should the July meeting be as successful as it is hoped it will be, arrangements will be made for a Fall meeting, at which purses will be offered amounting in the aggregate to \$75,000.

With the exception of billhards, other sporting matters in Chicago are under a cloud. Base ball has been entirely neglected, and there

matters, although it has made the distinguished stranger acquainted with the unpleasant truth that he cannot ride rough-shod over the whole American Continent, "conquering and to conquer." In his first match he was beaten by John Bessunger at even points, and on his third he failed to discount that young expert. In New York ne will probably have a better opportunity to test his skill with such opponents as Dion, Daly, Garnier and others.

#### WATERING PLACE NOTES.

The first ball of the season at Saratoga will take place at the Grand Union Hotel on the 4th of July. Tarrytown, on the Hudson, has some well grounded pretensions as a Summer resort. The notel accommodations are good and the location, like all others on the banks of the North River. unsurpassed.

Manchester, Vt., which is situated at the foot of Mount Equinox, has all the attractions of a quiet, pleasantly located inland village. The hotels there are fully up to all the necessary requirements of Summer borders.

Bernstein's orchestra is at Congress Hall, Sara-Boats, pickerel, pike, bass and good hotels are

the attractions at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y. Baliston Spa was once the fashionable watering place of the United States, but in course of time Saratoga Springs, from which it is only seven miles distant, outstripped it, and eventually took from it its entire patronage. It is now, however, beginning again to attract attention, and is visited by those who prefer quiet to the whirl of

fashion which is prevalent at Saratoga. There is another place in New Jersey, called Ridgefield Park. It overlooks the Hackensack River, is situated on elevated ground, and presents attractions for visitors equal to any other inland

Several members of the British Parliament will arrive at Saratoga Springs early in August. All the Catskill Mountain hotels are now open. Persons desiring to keep cool during the Sun and those who are curious to see Rip Van Winkle's

sleeping apartments, or to hear Hendrick Hudson's thunder, will go to the Catskills. The hotels on the White Mountains of New Hamp-

shire will open as soon as the snow and ice are cleared away.

The Walworth mansion will be one of the curiosi-

ties this season at Saratoga. Bath, L. I., will receive its usual complement of boarders this season.

West Point, always attractive on account of its magnificent location on the high bluffs of the Hudson, is already beginning to fill up.

There is to be another boat race on the lake at Saratoga before the final closing of the season. An attempt was recently made to render it fashonable for bridal parties to go southward, taking Richmond and other Southern cities by the way, but thus far there has been no diminution in the

number of newly married couples that visit Nia-

gara Falls. county, N. Y., will commence about the middle of July and continue throughout the season. A large number of visitors are expected to Summer in the immediate locality.

If the cholers should visit the Northern cities the

watering places will be likely to become uncomfortable in consequence of the crowds that will nock to them.

#### A POORHOUSE BURNED.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 21, 1873. The house and shed of the Poor Farm at Barre were destroyed by fire yesterday. The farm was